

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 49 NO. 35

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1916

PRICE THREE CENTS

"TOWN PROSPEROUS"

Many Things Needed to Make The Town Grow

AMONG OTHERS FINE STORES

Some of the things that make a town prosperous are live business men; a wise Town Board with progressive ideas, welcoming manufacturing plants, and zealous for all the public improvements that commend a town to new comers; such a scrupulous care for the general health as forbids an individual to maintain any nuisance prejudicial to the public health and comfort, such as ill-smelling piggeries, open fly-breeding manure piles etc.

Finally, the prosperity of a town is very greatly dependent upon first-class stores, and wanting these, no town can keep, much less increase, its population. Of these town stores it is the purpose of this article to speak.

It would seem a self-evident truth that this prosperity and well being of the town is of all its business interests. A live, growing town with poor, second-class stores is so impossible as hardly to be thinkable.

One of the first questions the prospective new settler asks after inquiring about the schools and churches, is "What kind of stores have you? Are they up-to-date, and so well patronized that they can afford to keep big stocks of fresh goods constantly on hand?" This question hits the nail squarely on the head when it asks if the town stores are patronized by its own citizens, since only such stores can prosper.

Silently, and without our knowing it, great social and commercial changes are going on around us. Among others, the inordinate growth in population and wealth of the big cities. They are robbing the country and town of its best young blood, and in many cases of the cream of its trade. This tends to make a few business men in these cities enormously rich at the expense of thousands of men doing business in the country towns and villages.

One of these changes is the robbing by the city mail-order houses of the trade of our local town and village stores. Parcels Post has done herein some evil by helping these city monopolists grow inordinately rich by crippling or wiping out multitudes of useful town stores.

These mail-order houses pay no rents locally, no wages, not a penny towards the support of the town or of the state, not even the trifling sum of the business license the town stores have to pay. Because of these facts, their competition is not a fair one, and the citizens of these towns should be the last to encourage it.

Can these town people thus freeze out their own town stores without themselves suffering serious injury? Will the injury not fall upon every other business, trade and profession in the whole town? Nay, will not town property values, town rents, go down lower and lower as these stores go out of business or sink to the petty shops of the country cross-roads?

Certainly all this will happen; taxes will go up as values go down and people go out, till in the end, the once flourishing town famed for its fine stores and big trade will, slowly but surely, fall into the dry rot decay that Goldsmith with equal beauty and pathos pictures in his famous "Deserted Village."

Middletown has stores of all kinds that would do credit to a city, only, in fact, surpassed by a few of the biggest city stores. They are a big factor in making the town what it is—a spot where comfort and ease and most of the city blessings with the yet greater ones of the country, can be enjoyed by all. Should they, then, not have the loyal support of their fellow townsfolk? Surely. And what is more, they must have it—or the whole town suffers just as certainly as the whole body suffers from an injured eye, hand or foot.

Suppose in some cases the buyer cannot find just what is needed in the local stores, would it not be fair in such cases to give them a chance to get it for such buyer? Tell them just what you want, describing materials, qualities, styles, etc., and in most cases they can and will get the very goods you want as cheaply as you could yourself by going to the trouble and cost of a trip to the city or the delay and cost of a mail order to some city store. In this way you can really save money for yourself besides helping them make their percentage, also.

Let the more well-to-do citizens of Middletown, who are the worst offenders in this matter, refuse to do this justice to their local tradesmen, and they do so at their own peril to have their reward of beholding at some future day Middletown become a "Deserted Village!"

Last Dance of Series

The last dance of the series for the benefit of the Century Club, will be given by the Pool Orchestra on Tuesday evening next, September 19. These dances while proving successful financially, have been a great source of pleasure to the younger set of the town and vicinity. About \$150 has been realized and as \$50 now is needed to furnish the cloak room, the ladies of the club ask for a big attendance next week.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, Sept. 17th. The Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Divine service—10:30, Morning prayer Litany and Sermon.

7:30 Evening Prayer and Address.
Sept. 21st. St. Matthew, Evangelist.
"And he arose and followed him" St. Matt. IX. 9.

The example of St. Matthew teaches us to prefer the service of God to all earthly gain and advantage. He was a tax-gatherer, "sitting at the receipt of custom;" but when Jesus called him, he left his employment at a word, giving up with it all his prospects of future wealth, and henceforth followed the Lord. He wrote the Gospel that bears his name, and preached in Judea for about eight years; after which he went into Parthia and Ethiopia, and was probably martyred there, though the manner of his death has not been recorded. His symbol is a man or angel; he tells us of our Saviour's genealogy and human nature.

The Rev. A. Edwin Clattenburg, formerly assistant at Immanuel Church, Wilmington, and recently temporary assistant at St. John's, has accepted a call to become Rector of St. Peter's Church, Hazleton, Pa. He will enter on his new duties in October. Mr. Clattenburg is very popular among the Clergy of the Diocese and we very reluctantly let him leave us.

THE CHURCH THEN AND NOW

Though the Episcopal Church held its first public service at Jamestown, Va., May 17th, 1607, the Church, through various historical causes, grew but slowly. When Bishop Tuttle attended his first general convention in 1868, the Episcopal Church had only about 200,000 communicants throughout the United States. In January of this year she had 1,040,896. In October there will assemble in General Convention, 121 Bishops, 295 clergymen and 295 laymen, representing 63 dioceses. To-day, one in every 99 inhabitants is an Episcopalian. How remarkable is the episcopacy of the Presiding Bishop Tuttle may be vividly brought before the mind when it is remembered that 204 Bishops have been consecrated and 123 Bishops have died since he was made a Bishop 50 years ago.

SARDONIC HUMOR

There is something sardonically humorous, "says the Youth's Companion, "in calling a man a 'shepherd of souls' and pastor of his flock," and then, in his old age turning him out to a pasture that his more worldly-minded sheep have crooked close to the ground. We are glad there is going to be a change." And this brings us to one of the important questions before the Church to-day, namely, The Church Pension Fund. We have written at length at various times in these Church notes, concerning this subject. And, we have recently been asked to say a word more on the subject.

We have already called attention to the fact that the Mission half of the duplex pledge envelope (printed in red) calls for offerings for missionary work at home and abroad, but with the addition this year of an offering for the Church Pension fund. Each parish is assessed 7 1/4 per cent on the stipend paid it's Minister, and hereafter this will be a standing assessment for this purpose. But before this goes into effect—each parish is expected to make a contribution towards the initial fund of five-million dollars being raised to pay accrued liabilities. The amount of \$75,000 is asked of the Diocese of Delaware, and each parish is expected to make a contribution. What is St. Anne's Parish going to contribute? We must give something. Is \$100 to large an amount? We do not think so. If a group of men and women will each give \$5, this amount can easily be raised. Who will be the first to give? Pledges may be sent to the Treasurer of the Church.

FALL MILLINERY NOTICE

Our choice Fall Millinery Goods, Hats, Trimmings, all the Novelties, etc., have arrived. Miss Detrick, our skilful Head Trimmer and 2 assistants are already busy making handsome Fall Headwear in all the latest styles. Our Opening Date will be announced later. We will then display lovely Pattern Hats from the well known importers Messrs. Gages, Frank and Resens. Fogel & Burstan.

Improvements at Delaware

H. Rodney Sharp, chairman of the development committee of the trustees of Delaware College with Mr. Klauder, of the firm Day & Klauder, of Philadelphia, supervising architects for the college and two engineers connected with the architects' office, spent the greater part of a day the latter part of last week in Newark, going over the various proposed improvement plans. One of the most important problems that confronts the College authorities at this time is the arrangement that will have to be made for temporary laboratories and offices for faculty members and dormitory quarters for students pending the completion of the new buildings now in course of erection or to be started soon.

Miss Bell Bradford and friend, Miss Elsie Bunker, of New York City, have been guests of her uncle, Mr. W. D. Bradford and wife, of "Middle Neck."

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Fouracre entertained on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rogers and son Mr. Acey Rogers, of Frederica.

Mrs. E. Willits Pharo, of Redman Ave. Haddonfield, N. J., has returned home after spending a few days with her

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. T. S. Fouracre was a Wilmington visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. C. A. Hoffecker is spending this week at Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson was in Elkton, Md., several days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt N. Willets are visiting relatives in Madison, Conn.

Mr. Lloyd Bragdon, of Wilmington, visited his family here over Sunday.

Miss Lucy Beck, of Delaware City, visited Mrs. H. C. Segelen, Monday.

Mr. Albert Ginn, of Philadelphia, has been visiting his brother, Mr. J. E. Ginn.

Mr. John Hukill has returned after several weeks' stay in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Miss Florie Bloome has returned after a pleasant stay with relatives in Wilmington.

Miss Mabel Collins has been entertaining Miss Florence Stidham, of Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Taylor, near town, spent last Sunday with relatives near Dover.

Mrs. Sarah Culver and daughter, Miss Mary, have been visiting relatives at Easton, Md.

Mrs. Harry Beaston, of Wilmington, was the guest of friends in town several days last week.

Mrs. Fannie Vasey, of Philadelphia, is visiting her brother, Mr. William J. Wilson in Milford.

Miss Mattie Walls, of Georgetown, has been visiting her brother, Mr. J. E. Walls and family.

Miss Odell Gallagher has been the guest of Miss Edith Eliason in Wilmington this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Emerson are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chandler, of Philadelphia.

Miss Ruth Gillespie, of Philadelphia, is visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. A. G. Cox and sister.

Misses Maude and Blanche Dekeyne of Massey, Md., a visit

Mrs. E. Liston Dashiel is entertaining her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wright, of Cambridge, Md.

The Transcript regrets to learn of the illness of Mrs. Elizabeth Lockwood at her home on North Broad street.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Dashiel, of Cambridge, Md., are spending the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Dashiel.

Mrs. Hattie C. Eliason, of Wilmington, was a week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac T. Wilson.

Miss Mary Maloney, of Wilmington, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Maloney.

Miss Mary Lewis, after spending the summer vacation at her home here, returned to Sea Bright, N. J., Monday

Miss Elizabeth Shriner, of Boothwyn, Pa., is spending several weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lockwood.

Mr. William C. Gallagher, of Wilmington, was a week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gallagher.

Mrs. Albert Saunders and little son, of Wilmington, are here for a stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Buehn.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brockson and Mrs. Mary Choate spent this week in Philadelphia and Haddon Heights, N. J.

Mr. John L. Kuser and son Jack, of Trenton, N. J., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Newman one day this week.

Mr. Preston L. Stevens, of Wilmington, spent several days last week with his brother, Mr. D. W. Stevens and wife.

Miss Nettie Jones and Miss Mamie Abdill, of Palmyra, New Jersey, were the guests for a week at Mrs. Clara Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Voshell, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Rees, near town.

Miss Lillian Miles, of Philadelphia, is in town to take charge of the trimming department at L. M. Scott's millinery store.

Miss Edna Carpenter and Miss Mildred Redgrave were guests of Miss Pauline Frazier in Wilmington part of this week.

Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7:30.

Sunday, Oct. 1st, is "Go to Church" Day in Odessa. Everybody's going. Make arrangements ahead of time. Do not miss Oct. 1st.

St. Paul's Church Notes

Sunday, September 17th, 1916.

10:30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting, led by brother Eugene Dockey.

10:30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

10:30 A. M. Adult Sunday School.

The lesson will be taught by the Pastor.

All officers and teachers are expected to be present. Owing to the proclamation issued by the State Board of Health there will be no Sunday School for children under 16 years of age till further notice is given.

7:30 P. M. Song service and preaching by the Pastor.

Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Class meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, September 17th, 1916.

10:30 A. M. Public Worship, with sermon.

6:45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service, Topic: "Little Chances to Help".

7:30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock.

Prayer meeting.

Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the Sunday Schools. All teachers and scholars are requested to study their lessons at their homes.

The Ladies' Mite Society will meet on next Wednesday evening, immediately after prayer meeting.

St. Paul's Church Notes

Sunday, Sept. 17th.

9:45 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10:30 A. M. Morning worship with sermon.

6:45 P. M. Epworth League, Leader, Miss Emma Eccles.

7:30 P. M. Evening service.

Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7:30.

Sunday, Oct. 1st, is "Go to Church" Day in Odessa. Everybody's going. Make arrangements ahead of time. Do not miss Oct. 1st.

A Missionary Address

Rev. A. S. Cooper, of Camden, Del., who is home on a visit from his missionary post at Ichang, China, gave a very interesting address in St. Anne's Episcopal Church last Sunday morning.

He described the Chinese character and civilization, and told a number of stories illustrative of his theme. It was a very instructive address.

One Hundred Corn Cutters

The farmers of this section were made



BOY HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Reyburn Perkins, a colored boy, aged 18 years, had a narrow escape from death early Monday morning. A fast freight train collided with a horse and carriage in which he was riding on the Kirkwood railroad crossing.

Perkins makes his home in Summit Bridge. Early Sunday evening he drove his horse a few miles above Kirkwood. At about 1 o'clock he started to return and just a

CONGRESS ENDS TRYING SESSION

One of Most Troublesome in U. S. History.

COSTLY, ACHIEVED RESULTS

Appropriations Close To Two Billion Dollars; Not All Due To Preparedness Legislation.

Washington.—The first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress was concerned chiefly with national defense.

When the gavel fell Congress had directed reorganization and re-equipping of the army and navy at the unprecedented cost of \$655,000,000 with authorizations that will increase the total in three years to nearly \$800,000,000. With all other expenditures, appropriations were brought to the grand total of \$1,637,585,682, the greatest aggregate in the country's history.

Expenditures, necessitated by preparedness and by military forces to meet the Mexican emergency demanded revenue legislation in the closing days of the session. Congress responded by doubling the normal tax on incomes, creating an inheritance tax, munitions tax and miscellaneous excise taxes to raise \$206,000,000 and by directing sale of \$130,000,000 Panama canal bonds.

Was Troublesome Session.

The session was disturbed throughout by frequently recurring threats of foreign complications from the European war and imminence at one time of a diplomatic break with Germany; interference with American mails and commerce, invasion of American soil and killing of Americans by Mexican bandits, and danger of actual war with Mexico.

Later in the session trouble arose in the Senate over the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as a member of the Supreme Court. Weeks of investigation and deliberation by the Judiciary Committee ended in confirmation of Mr. Brandeis by a large majority.

In the week before adjournment Congress was occupied with legislation which prevented threatened nationwide railroad strike. President Wilson submitted the controversy to Congress, recommending legislation to avert the strike and to prevent such future emergencies. After a week of consideration a bill was passed to establish an eight-hour day as a basis for pay of railroad workers.

Important Achievements.

Most important legislative enactments of the session, exclusive of laws for national defense, included the following:

Government Ship Law—Appropriating \$50,000,000 to operate ships in foreign and coastwise trade when unable to lease them to individuals or private corporations.

Child Labor Law—Denying interstate commerce to products of mines and quarries employing children under 16 years of age and of factories, mills, canneries and other establishments employing children under 14 years.

Rural Credits Law—Establishing a farm loan board in control of system of farm loan mortgage banks.

Workmen's Compensation Law—Providing uniform sick and accident benefits for employees of the Federal Government and benefits to dependents in case of death.

Emergency Revenue Law—Providing for doubling the normal income tax on the lowest class; making an additional surtax ranging from 1 per cent. on that portion of incomes exceeding \$20,000 to 12 per cent. on amount of incomes in excess of \$2,000,000; levying a graduated tax of 1 to 10 per cent. on inheritances ranging from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000; a 10 per cent. net profit tax on manufacturers of munitions, 5 per cent. net profit tax on manufacturers of materials entering into munitions; a license tax on actually invested capital stock of corporations capitalized at more than \$99,000; wine, beer and liquor excise taxes and miscellaneous stamp taxes.

Good Roads Law—Providing for cooperative Federal aid to the States for construction of highways and appropriating \$75,000,000 to be spent in five years.

Postal Savings Law—Amendment increasing the amount which individuals may deposit from \$500 to \$1000 with interest and an additional \$1000 without interest.

Federal Reserve—Amendments, including amendment to the Clayton antitrust law permitting officers and directors of member banks to become officers and directors of not more than two other non-competing banks; amendments permitting national banks to establish foreign branches, liberalizing regulations for discounting commercial paper and permitting members of banks in towns of 5000 or less population to act as agents for insurance companies.

Railroad Legislation.

Railroad Eight-Hour-Day Law—Establishing eight hours as the standard for reckoning the compensation of railroad employees operating trains in Interstate commerce after January 1, 1917, and providing for a commission

WILSON LEAVES CAPITAL.

May Not Return Until After November Election.

Washington.—President Wilson left Washington for a stay which may extend until after election in November. After spending a night in Atlantic City he motored to the summer White House, Shadow Lawn, at Long Branch, N. J., for an extended stay. A staff of secretaries, clerks and messengers left for Long Branch, and will open executive offices at Asbury Park.

of three to investigate the effects of the eight-hour standard, present wages not to be reduced during the investigation nor for 30 days thereafter, and work in excess of eight hours to be paid for at a pro rata rate.

General Railroad Legislation—Creation of a joint committee of Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees to investigate necessity for further legislation for railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission, question of Government ownership of public utilities and comparative worth of Government ownership as against Government regulation.

Tariff—Creation of non-partisan tariff commission of five members to investigate and advise Congress on tariff revision; repeal of the free-sugar provision; amendments increasing duties on dyestuffs to encourage manufacturing dyestuffs; enactment of an anti-dumping provision to prevent dumping of foreign-made goods at less than foreign market prices; authorization for the President to retaliate against foreign nations prohibiting importation of goods by laying an embargo against their imports.

Cotton Futures Act—Providing a prohibitive tax on cotton sold for future delivery in fictitious or wash sales.

Philippines—Law to provide for a more autonomous government of the islands, enlarging self-government, reorganizing election laws, establishing an elective Senate and promising independence whenever, in the judgment of the United States, the Philippine people demonstrate capability for it.

Record Of Appropriations.

Appropriations for all purposes were:

Agriculture	\$ 24,948,852
Army	267,596,530
Diplomatic and Consular	5,355,096
District of Columbia	12,841,907
Fortifications	25,748,050
Indian Affairs	10,967,644
Legislative and Executive	37,925,690
Military Academy	1,225,043
Navy	313,300,095
Pensions	153,065,000
Postoffice	322,937,679
Rivers and Harbors	40,598,135
Sundry Civil	128,299,255
Permanent Appropriations	131,074,673
Shipping Bill	50,100,000
Deficiencies	72,500,000
Rural Credits	6,100,000
Good Roads	6,000,000
Floods	2,000,000
Grand Total.....	\$1,637,585,682

In addition to the total there were authorizations for expenditures in future years, including naval, good roads, tariff commission and other expenditures, to bring the total to approximately \$2,000,000,000, but these amounts do not properly apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year.

Miscellaneous Legislation.

After Congress enacted an unusually large amount of miscellaneous legislation, including reorganization of the Patent Office; provision for trial of space system for payment for railroad mail service and leaving to the Interstate Commerce Commission determination of the method and rate of pay; creation of a National Park Bureau; establishing warehouse regulations for cotton and grains and providing a new grain grading law; extension for a year of the Government War Risk Insurance Bureau; uniform law making bills of lading negotiable.

Proposed legislation which failed includes the immigration bill, the corrupt practices act, a vocational education bill, conservation legislation, including the public lands water power bill, the Shields navigable streams water power bill, the oil leasing bill, a flood control bill and a bill to establish citizenship for natives of Porto Rico.

Four Treaties Ratified.

Four treaties were ratified by the Senate. The most important was the Nicaraguan convention providing for the acquisition of a canal route and naval station rights in the Bay of Fonseca for \$3,000,000. Another was the treaty with the Republic of Haiti providing for an American financial protectorate. The much-disputed treaty with Colombia was favorably reported, with an amendment reducing from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the proposed amount to be paid for the partition of Panama. The treaty, however, was never taken up, and it remains on the calendar.

There was ratified with Denmark for purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000. A treaty with Great Britain providing for protection of migratory birds on both sides of the Canadian border was ratified.

Death claimed four members of the Congress during the session, Senators Shively of Indiana, and Burleigh of Maine, and Representatives Brown and Moss, both of West Virginia. Representative Witherspoon of Mississippi died just before the session began.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

Settlement of the Alaskan fisheries difficulty with Canada probably will be made by a joint high commission.

Lieutenant Child, a Navy aviator, fell into the Potomac River.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention, in Atlantic City, defeated a resolution that the association in the present national campaign support only those candidates for national offices who pledge their support to the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution.

LANSING NOTIFIES DENMARK.

Sends Word That the West Indian Treaty Is Ratified.

Washington.—Secretary of State Lansing formally notified the Danish Government through Danish Minister Brun here and Ambassador Egan, at Copenhagen, that the Senate had ratified the Danish-American treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000.

One-fourth of Germany is wooded.

BIG BRIDGE SPAN FALLS

ELEVEN LOSE LIVES IN QUEBEC DISASTER.

BOATS RUSH TO RESCUE

Groups Of Men Fall Into Water and Others Are Hurled From Bridge By Flying Debris—Chief Engineer Saved.

Quebec.—With the loss of 11 lives, the second attempt to bridge the St. Lawrence River here resulted in a failure when the massive center span, weighing 5,100 tons, suddenly collapsed and fell into the river. Of the 90 men caught on the span when it began to sway all were rescued except the 11 and of these only four bodies have been found.

Philipines.—Law to provide for a more autonomous government of the islands, enlarging self-government, reorganizing election laws, establishing an elective Senate and promising independence whenever, in the judgment of the United States, the Philippine people demonstrate capability for it.

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NEW PENSION BILL PASSED.

Raises Amount From \$12 To \$20 a Month.

Washington.—A bill giving to widows of officers or enlisted men who served in the Civil or Mexican Wars or the War of 1812, and who have reached the age of 70 years, pensions of \$20 a month, instead of the present \$12, was passed by the Senate. It already has passed the House. Widows of Civil War soldiers dropped because of marriage to another person are restored to the roll by the bill.

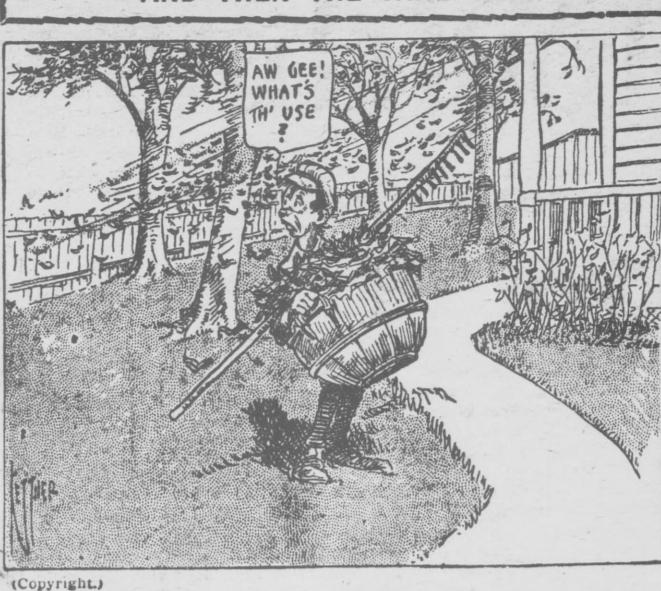
TO INVADE ARCTIC AGAIN.

Borden, Whose Vessel Was Wrecked, Will Build Another.

Name, Alaska.—John Borden, the millionaire sportsman of Chicago, whose power schooner Great Bear was wrecked on a pinnacle rock in Bering Sea on August 10, left for Seattle on the steamship Umatilla. Borden says that he will build another boat next winter, engage Capt. Louis Laine, his partner of this year, as commander and set out on another Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean cruise.

ONE-FOURTH OF GERMANY IS WOODED.

—AND THEN THE WIND BLEW



JOINT COMMISSION TO HEAR GEN. BLISS

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF WILL SUBMIT INFORMATION.

INSPECTION IS COMPLETED

A Deluge Of Requests Is Received By Secretary Baker Asking For Release Of Guardsmen From Further Border Duty.

Washington.—Secretary Baker granted the request of the American-Mexican Commission to have Major General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff, go to New London, Conn., to give the commissioners information he has gathered first hand concerning the military situation along the international boundary.

General Bliss was authorized to hold himself in readiness to respond to a summons. The General is regarded as one of the Army's most competent authorities on Mexican questions. Assistant chief of staff, he has more to do with the administration of military operations along the border than any other officer, except Major General Funston, and recently he completed a personal inspection of all the border patrol militia camps.

Contradictory stories were told regarding the collapse. The pontoons had been removed and the span was being lifted by massive hydraulic jacks when, according to some of the spectators, the northern end of the span fell with the breaking of girders.

Frantic efforts were made to place chain ropes around the tottering structure, but, with reports like shells exploding, the remaining supports snapped and the span disappeared with a tremendous splash. Some of the observers said that the structure also buckled at the center as it fell.

Groups of men at work slipped off into the water and others were knocked into space by flying debris. Scores of craft containing spectators went to the rescue and their endeavors prevented a larger loss of life.

U. S. CONSULATE IS DEMOLISHED.

Building At Alexandretta Destroyed By Shells From Warships.

Berlin.—The destruction of the American Consulate at Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey, during a bombardment by Entente allied warships is still being besieged in the town, according to latest reports. Train service to San Geronimo has been suspended for two days. Villa infantry, 200 to 400 strong, under General Alonzo, is reported active near Manzanillo, raiding ranches and villages. A Carranza force at Veladela was engaged by the rebels without success.

Small hostile warships shelled the open town of Alexandretta," the statement says. "The damage to Turkish property was insignificant. The United States Consulate was destroyed completely. No lives were lost."

A PRINCESS AS A PRIVATE.

The Middletown Transcript

Published every Saturday morning
at

Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE NO. 37.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., SEPT. 16, 1916

MAIL ORDER GREED

UPON our local page appears an article by the Scribe on "The Town Prosperous," which every citizen, and especially every property owner in our town, should read.

This is the day of Trust monopolies of nearly every staple of life, grinding, remorseless monopolies whose boundless greed and oppressions are largely made possible by the removal of all competition helped by the legal juggling of statutes and courts. These rascally methods in trade are not one whit better than the plain piracy of other days for which the culprits were hung.

To this busines buccaneering which has swamped thousands of honest business thru unfair practices, must be added one more form of trade monopoly—that of the Mail Order Houses which is driving countless numbers of our useful country stores and shops to the wall in defiance of right and justice, and of course, utterly without mercy.

These foreign mail order firms pay no taxes, nor license to do business here in our state as do our home business men—in fact, do not give up one cent of their vast earnings to help pay the expenses of the State and towns wherein they operate. They just suck, suck, suck, like the horse-leache's daughters ever crying "Give, give!"

Is it any wonder many local business men in the smaller towns and villages cannot compete with these foreign firms who do a \$1,000,000 worth of business in our state every year without one cent of cost or expense of any sort?

It seems the state is powerless to remedy, or even to lessen, this grossly unjust evil without running afoul of a national law, and of that venerable—and sometimes vulnerable—charter of our liberties, the U. S. Constitution.

Still, there is a remedy if the people in these towns and villages can be made to see that in thus helping these outside monopolists injure their home business men they are in reality injuring their own interests, since no town can keep its prosperity and population without first-class stores.

At least in all fairness, before sending away their orders they can give their home dealers a chance to bid thereon. In cases where the local merchant, for example, does not happen to have in stock the precise article needed, a description giving material, quality, style etc., will enable him to get it as cheaply as the mail order house will furnish it, and without the trouble, time and cost of writing for it, in many cases to be deceived or disappointed in the character of the article when received.

Moreover, is it not true that the home business men pay their share of taxes, and give liberally to all public causes, and to anything that helps to benefit the town? Should they not, then be liberally supported instead of being knifed in this way?

But one thing is certain, you cannot sell your tart and eat it too. This practice of patronizing mail order houses, after it has crippled or driven out the high-grade stores that help to make the town a success, will also cause real estate to go down, population to grow less, houses and stores to remain empty, taxes to increase until the once live, thriving town sinks to the level of a poor cross-roads village with a few one-horse stores and with everything else to match—a dilapidated "Deserted Village."

OUR INSULTED COUNTRY

WOULD you realize how low the honor of our country has fallen under this cowardly, un-American administration; would you realize the contempt England has for our once proud nation prompt to resent and avenge foreign insult and injury, read the shameful record of her many violations of our rights, such as seizures of our ships, with confiscation in her own courts of their cargoes; rifling of our mails, even the violation of the official correspondence of our foreign ministers; seizing neutral passengers on our vessels and carrying them away to English prisons.

I need hardly be said that every one of these acts is in brutal violation not only of right and justice, but of all recognized international law.

But meaner still, this insolent English pirate is using the information obtained from these violated letters of American business men to injure their foreign trade! Mr. George, the British War

Minister, defends these acts, and even this contemptible abuse of pretended war necessity, by saying that "information obtained by the censors could properly be put to any public or national use."

These outrages have been going on for over a year with only mild note protests by Mr. Wilson after his well known feeble, wishy-washy manner in the assassinations of Americans by German under-sea pirates.

England's utter contempt for our country is shown by the fact that she has not even deigned to reply to Mr. Wilson's last weak-tea protest sent over four months ago, but has treated it with silent contempt! This in itself is an insult which no nation with even a spark of pride left, would endure.

And when Mr. Wilson threatens to retaliate by some form of commercial embargo, the impudent Englishman suggests that if we do not tamely submit to his outrages "there may be friction"! A covert threat that England will use her big warships to knock our helpless little navy into a cocked hat if we dare do more than issue Wilson notes!

But this cowardly submission to English outrages, is nothing new. Over 15 months ago Germany with unthinkble treachery sank the Lusitania and among the 1250 slaughtered men, women and children were 115 Americans peacefully exercising their rights to go unarmed upon the free ocean. And later a dozen more like assassinations of Americans on the sea by German pirates and for it all one word of apology exacted nor one dollar of indemnity paid!

Indeed had not English tactics made this submarine warfare almost impossible, these outrages would even now be going on, Germany's lying promises to the contrary notwithstanding.

So, too, for over three years Mr. Wilson has done nothing but "watchfully wait" while innumerable outrages upon American lives and property have been committed by Mexicans.

And Mr. Wilson has the nerve to ask him four more years in which to play his folly and further humiliates and ruins the country!

That sweeping Maine victory is their indignant answer, a foretaste of the scathing rebuke Mr. Wilson's fellow citizens all over the land will bestow upon him and his wretched course November 7th, next.

POLITICAL JOTTINGS

At that, however, from beginning to end this has been more of a "you kick me and I'll kiss you" administration.

Vance McCormick says the Progressives are stampeding to Wilson, and it's a ten to one he wishes he could believe it.

The Democrats are finding out that work comes home to root out their standing.

The men and women who prefer a man who does things to a man who writes notes about them will vote for Hughes. Government by correspondence takes too long to get anywhere, but government by deeds is always on the job.

Those who are concerned to know what Mr. Hughes would have done had he been in Mr. Wilson's place may rest assured he would not have done as Mr. Wilson has. And that is answer enough.

Mr. Hughes is not only going direct to the public, but the public is going direct to him. A genuine American fifty-fifty!

President Wilson's alarm clock is ringing at 5 o'clock these mornings. He can reach out of bed and turn it off the morning of March 5.

Postmaster General Burleson is too foxy a politician to adopt for his department the McAdoo rule forbidding Treasury department employees participating in politics. Mr. Burleson realizes that postmasters are entitled to some exercise for the money.

There are no strings or mental reservations to the public pledges of administrative reform given by Charles E. Hughes. His record as governor of New York guarantees the fulfillment of every promise.

Democrats are now convinced that Charles Evans Hughes is a warm position.

It is gratifying, indeed, to find that Mr. Wilson still stands on the suffrage question where he stood at the beginning of his administration. He has changed on about everything else.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

It strikes one that instead of wildly hustling for the State of Maine, Vance McCormick might do better work by taking his wrecking crew to the West to repair the Democratic bridges that are being dynamited by Justice Hughes.

According to the week's latest work of fiction, the Democratic Campaign Book, the wage-earners of the country received during the Wilson Administration \$3,000,000,000 more than they received under Taft. And all it cost them to keep something in the dinner pall was \$6,000,000,000 more.

At the annual meeting of postmasters in Washington recently, the first

Such tobacco enjoyment

as you never thought could be yours to command quick as you buy some Prince Albert and fire-up a pipe or a home-made cigarette!

Prince Albert gives you every tobacco satisfaction your smoke-appetite ever hankered for. That's because it's made by a patented process that cuts out bite and parch! Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

has a flavor as different as it is delightful. You never tasted the like of it! And that isn't strange, either.

Men who think they can't smoke a pipe or roll a cigarette can smoke and will smoke if they use Prince Albert. And smokers who have not yet given P. A. a try-out certainly have a big surprise and a lot of enjoyment coming their way as soon as they invest in a supply. Prince Albert tobacco will tell its own story!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

assistant postmaster-general lauded the postal savings system. That must have been a bitter pill for Postmaster-General Burleson, who sat on the same platform with his assistant. When the postal savings bill was passed, Mr. Burleson, then a Congressman from Texas, voted against it. Every vote cast against it was cast by a Democrat. Not one Democratic Congressman voted for it. Yet President Wilson says the Republican party has not had a new idea in thirty years. Whose idea was it?

It was the instinct of a lawyer for Hughes to support his damning charges against Wilson, by calling Wilson's own secretary of state as a witness to prove them.

Mr. Hughes says there should be firm dealing in Mexican affairs. Maybe so; but we have had enough of the firm of Wilson, Carranza & Co.

The impression is growing at the White House that Mr. Hughes is deliberately unfriendly. Look out for notes.

If those Democratic notifiers put off their notifying much longer they could believe it.

The Democrats are finding out that work comes home to root out their standing.

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ESTATE OF GEORGE W. PETERSON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of George W. Peterson, late of St. Georges Hundred, Del., were duly granted unto Alice S. Peterson on the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the Executrix on or before the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. J. Frank Biggs, Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del. Address ALICE S. PETERSON, Executrix, Middletown, Delaware.

ESTATE OF PHILIP H. WATSON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Philip H. Watson, late of Appoquinimink Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Mary Watson on the Fifteenth day of August A. D. 1916 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administratrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the Administratrix on or before the Fifteenth day of August A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address Martin B. Burris, Esq., Attorney at law, Middletown, Del. MARY WATSON, Administratrix.

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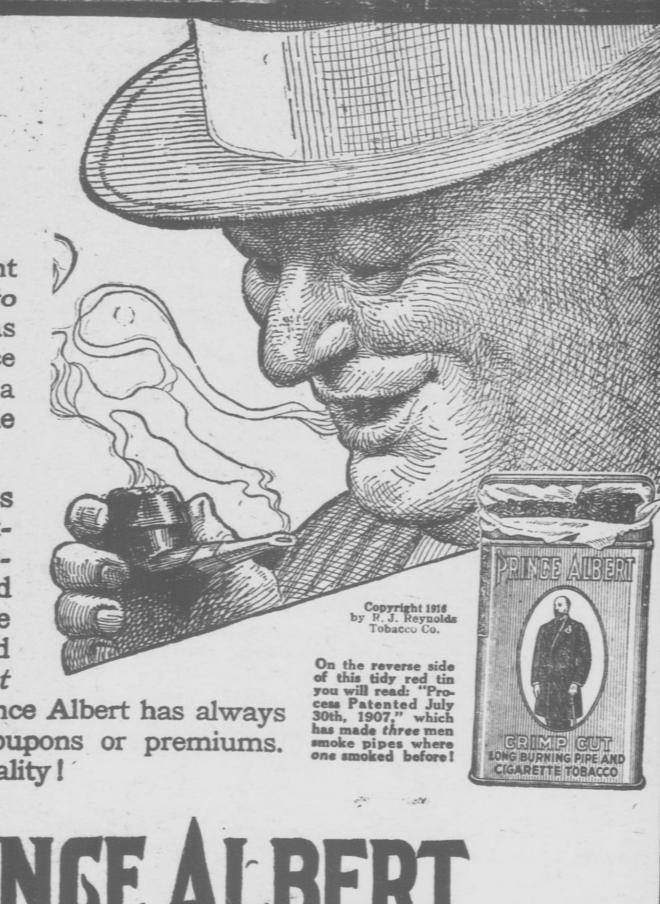
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WE WANT THE AMERICAN FLAG UNSULLIED.

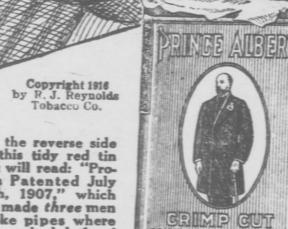
"Now, my friends, we want not only American efficiency in business, in efficiency in the organization of business, in the protection of the factors of human industry and commerce, we want the American flag unsullied and the American name honored throughout the world." —From Mr. Hughes' speech at Chicago.

For NEAT and BEST



Copyright 1916
by R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.

On the reverse side
of this tidy red tin
you will read: "Pro-
cess Patented July
30, 1915, which
has made three great
smoke pipes where
one smoked before!"



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will fit your son to be a competent engineer, scientific, business man, or teacher. It will prepare him to study for any of the learned professions. A faculty of thirty-six able instructors makes possible individual instruction for each student. New buildings being erected. One of the largest and finest athletic fields in the East.

The College has four departments with a four years' course leading to the degrees of B. A. and B. S.

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New buildings. Large campus. Home life. Expenses low.

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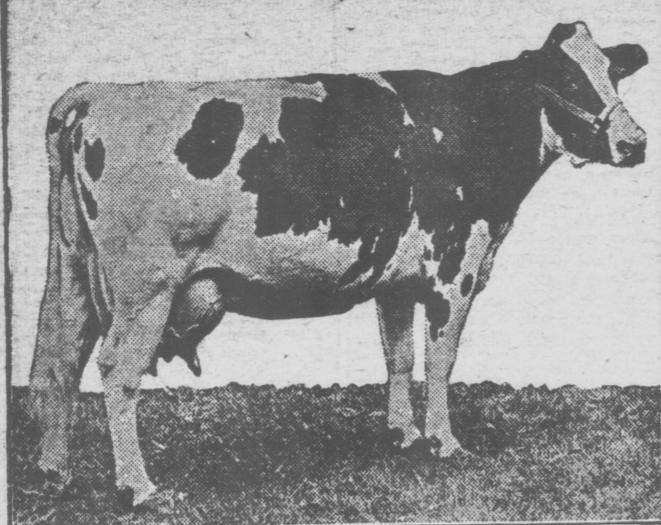
AGRICULTURE

EDUCATION

HOMECOMICS

MAKING the FARM PAY

By CHAS. M. CARROLL



Duchess Skylark Ormsby, World's Champion Cow—Record, 1,205 Pounds of Butterfat; Milk, 27,661 Pounds; Butter, 1,507 Pounds.

COW IS GREATEST PRODUCER

It is truly said that the cow is man's greatest benefactor. Hell, wind, droughts and floods may come, destroy our crops and banish our hopes, but, from what is left, the cow manufactures the most nourishing and life-sustaining foods.

For 2,000 years she has shown her allegiance to man, sharing alike in his prosperity and adversity, responding to all that was done for her, until through her development she has become indispensable as an economic factor in our national progress.

Dairy communities are rich communities. The cow produces the most and best food at the least cost; she brings in a steady income; she converts cheap roughage into profit; makes the farm worth more; builds big red barns and good homes—means living on the farm.

Cow Makes Farm Worth More.

There is always an air of permanence and prosperity about a well-managed dairy farm.

A man feels independent when he knows his income is steady. The dairy business is a cash business. It calls for intellectual activity. The success of the man engaged in it depends upon his using his head, developing his judgment.

Dairying builds up the farm. It requires fewer acres to produce a good living, and consequently leads to closer neighbors and more thickly-settled communities.

As land, labor and feed increase in

gather one-half of the complete carcass, and is not in any sense an estimation of the composition of the carcass.

Princess Carlotta produced proteins sufficient for more than three steers; nearly fat enough for two; ash enough to build the skeletons for three, and in addition, 920 pounds of milk sugar worth as much per pound for food as ordinary sugar.

It is because of this economical use of food that the dairy cow and not the steer is kept on high-priced land. When land is cheap and feed abundant the meat-producing animals predominate, but when the land becomes high in value and feed expensive the farmer turns to the dairy cow.

Duchess Skylark Ormsby is the world's champion butter producer. The results of her 365 consecutive days' test, conducted by the Minnesota Agricultural college, shows that she produced 27,761 pounds of milk, nearly 14 tons, or over 23 times her own weight. The butterfat contained in this year's milk yield weighed 1,205 pounds.

At 35 cents a pound, she produced about \$500 worth of commercial butter in one year. To her credit of \$500 worth of butter must be added over 20,000 pounds of skim milk and butter-milk, about 14 tons of manure, and a calf, which pay for her feed and care, making the \$500 a net profit to the owner.

Dairy Products Second in Value to the Corn Crop.

There are about 22,000,000 dairy cows in the United States, and the annual value of their products reaches

worked a speedy transformation in the market. It placed Wisconsin, Illinois and other states on the dairy map and opened up the channels of export to their cheese and butter. Later came the cream separator, which was a great factor in the development of the dairy business. Since that time dairying has been growing very rapidly.

Points for the Dairymen.

Any man to make success in the dairy business should bear in mind these points:

1. Strict regularity in feeding and milking.
2. Good permanent pastures.
3. At least one silo for winter feeding and one with a smaller capacity for summer.

4. Cows that will give at least 4,000 pounds of milk or 200 pounds of butter in a year.

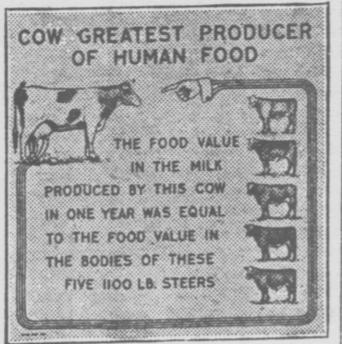
5. Plenty of roughage; and when pastures fail some concentrates, as cottonseed meal and gluten feeds.

6. Pure water. High producing cows must have large quantities of water. It is well said that it is cheaper to warm ice cold water with tank heater than to allow the cow to warm it with 50-cent tank. The water tank should be in a cozy, sheltered, sunny place.

7. Clean and well ventilated barns and healthy cows. Dark, damp, steamy, poorly ventilated barns are ideal places for the development and spread of tuberculosis. Remedy: 1. Test the cows with the tuberculin test. 2. Out new windows and let in an abundance of sunlight. 3. Provide proper ventilation.

8. Quietness and kindness. Loud talking, swearing and rough handling are not permitted in a well-managed dairy.

The average dairy cow of this country produces something like 3,500 pounds of milk in a year and approximately 150 to 180 pounds of butterfat.



This is not profitable dairying. Yet farmers cannot greatly increase dairy production unless they apply the scales and Babcock test to their individual cows and find out the cows that pay for their feed and those that do not.

The co-operative cow-testing association enables all the dairy farmers of a community to test all their cows. With an average of 25 members the cost of such an association usually amounts to \$1 to \$1.50 per cow per year. Benefit of the Cow-Testing Association.

According to Iowa bulletin No. 13, 2,950 yearly records from 177 different dairy herds have been completed in the five cow-testing associations in Iowa which have been organized in the state since 1909.

The average cow in the testing associations produced 217 pounds of butterfat per year at a net profit of \$32.77, after paying for the feed at market prices less the cost of hauling.

If the 1,500,000 milk cows of Iowa produced as much butterfat per year as the average cow in the cow-testing associations, it would mean an increased production for the state of 115,500,000 pounds of butterfat per year, worth, at 30 cents per pound, \$34,650,000.

The most profitable cow returned her owner a net profit of \$125, while the poorest cow lacked \$25.92 of paying for her feed.

Neither the production of butter nor cheese has kept up with the increase of population. In 1910 there were 20,625,000 dairy cows in the United States, an increase of about 12,000,000 head in 50 years. This wonderful growth in dairying and cheese manufacturing has added enormously to the material wealth of every community and state where these pursuits are carried on. It has also been a wonderful intelligence in conserving the fertility of the soil. This one great advantage to the wealth of the nation can hardly be computed in dollars and cents.

In 1870 practically all of the butter and nearly all of the cheese, except in the older states as New York and Ohio, were made on the farm. The average price of farm butter was about 15 cents and nearly all of it was sold or traded for dry goods and groceries at the country stores. The export market for cheese governed the price in New York and Ohio, which practically were the

enormous sum of nearly \$1,000,000. Only the corn crop exceeds the dairy products as a source of income to the farmers of the nation.

The cow-testing association is the best method of detecting the losers in the herd. It puts dairying on a business basis, arouses the interest of the owner, his boys and hired man in the cows, stirs up local pride by bringing the people of the community together to talk over their business and helps to make farm work enjoyable and interesting.

Some people think that it is a hard job to milk cows and care for stock, but we will find it just the opposite if we will take an interest in the work and get our heads in the game. All work is drudgery unless we like it—put the best we have into it, and use intelligence. The cow has lifted many a mortgage and saved the home.

KEEP CAREFUL TAB ON FLOCK

Observation of Droppings Will Prove of Advantage—Indicate Condition of Health.

It does not need a careful handling and examination of each fowl during the week to keep tab on your flock as to condition of health. The droppings will convey to you much if watched each day. If you are feeding your fowls too much meat, the chances are the droppings will show traces of blood. Cut out the meat for a while if the above is noticed. If the droppings are not shaped up and of whitish or watery condition, the mashes are likely to be too wet. Better make the mashes dry for a while. If the excrement is yellow or light green, of soft watery nature, look out for cholera, or bowel troubles approaching that stage.

Benefit of Fall Plowing.

When on early fall plowing yielded five and four-fifths bushels more per acre than wheat on late fall plowing at the Edgeley substation, North Dakota.

No Benefit to Cows.

The milch cows are not benefited by a walk of a mile or two to pasture each morning and evening. Occasional arrangements can be made so as to have the young stock in the furthest pasture and the milch cows in a pasture nearer home.

Winter Dairy Prices.

Bear in mind that dairy products are higher in price during the winter than during the summer, and that during the winter there is more time for milking. Try and have the cows drop their calves in the fall.

Precautions in Orchard.

Muzzle the horses when plowing or cultivating the orchard. Yes, and pad the whiffle trees. These precautions will prevent much damage to trees. Another hint: Pad the outer edges of the harrow.

Praising Poverty.

When a man argues from his personal experience that poverty has made him what he is, he erects on a somewhat wobbly basis a somewhat questionable idol. Were all small boys deported at an early age to the North pole, it is probable that those who managed to get back to Philadelphia by foot would have had another deep and full experience. But the story would not be complete unless it included a choice collection of bleaching bones.—New Republic.

HOMIE TOWN HELPS

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

PROPER PLANNING OF CITIES

Method Has a Deeper Significance Than the mere Laying Out of Human Dwelling Places.

"I am very glad to hear that among the objects of the American Civic Association is that of getting rid of the impression that city planning has mainly to do with the large cities of hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, and indeed that is not solely concerned with these cities, but that one of the main functions of city planning is to deal with the small town and even with the small village community," so said Mr. Thomas Adams, the well-known English town planning expert, now civic adviser to the commission of conservation of Canada, in opening an address at the convention of the American Civic Association on the subject, "The Economic Basis of City Planning."

Continuing, Mr. Adams said: "Town planning does not deal with the beautification of the town but town planning, I should rather like to put it, includes the embellishment of the external features of the town both in regard to its public buildings and in regard to its transportation. But these matters are only part of what should be properly regarded as city planning. And when we come to analyze the fundamental things in city life we find that really we ought not to begin with the embellishment or with the beautiful in the city, but that after the route of civil life, the two things that matter are the industrial and the residential; are the factories and home life. You want not only to look forward for the next thirty, forty, or fifty years in regard to your park systems, but you want to make sure that in the next forty, fifty or sixty years every person who builds a new home will be secured against disease which may be created by anything that can be prevented. You want to make sure that the conditions shall be healthy in regard to housing as well as in regard to the general civic aspect of the city."

IS RIGHT TO ANNOY SACRED?

How Jersey City Courts, by a Recent Decision, Allow Property Owners to Exalt Ugliness.

The sacred right of the property holder to make himself a public nuisance is reaffirmed by the decision of the New Jersey supreme court, says the New York Tribune. It appears that this right was menaced by a statute which made it unlawful to display with advertisements the Palladiums along the Hudson. The statute is found to be unconstitutional on the ground that the legislator may deprive the owner of the right to use his land for such purpose only when the signs are a menace to public health or morals.

This kind of individual liberty is one of the unfortunate limitations under which our whole system labors. The public has other interests to conserve besides those of health, safety and morality. It is a mark of indifference to beauty bordering on barbarism that esthetic considerations receive so little recognition in the eye of the law. The zealousness with which the courts are bound to protect the individual from the service of that which is his own permits the defacing of our scenes of natural beauty with every conceivable form of hideousness.

Something more than a right of property is invaded when one individual may ruin for millions of people the beauty of a piece of nature's handiwork.

Don'ts for Homebuilders.

If you want to prevent trouble and inconvenience after you have moved into the new home, observe these "don'ts" while building:

Don't cut down any trees on the building site until you are ready to begin building, and then only enough to provide room for the house. This prevents unnecessary sacrifice, and after the house has been lived in for a while, one can easily determine what others must go.

Don't, with a white interior trim, have other than quartered white oak floors.

Don't when finishing the interior of the new house be unmindful of the quality of the paint used thereon. Paint serves two ends, it protects and improves the appearance of the house, and the one ingredient in its composition necessary to the fulfillment of this purpose is zinc.

For City Improvements.

The College of Forestry connected with Syracuse university has examined and outlined methods of improvement for public shade trees in 26 cities and towns in the state of New York. It has been found that in the cities there are 20,000 miles of streets of a character capable of sustaining a growth of 5,000,000 shade trees which can be made worth \$100,000,000 in increased property value. Buffalo is thoroughly alive to the possibilities of the situation and spends annually about \$75,000 for the planting and conservation of shade trees along its public streets.

Benefits of Fall Plowing.

When on early fall plowing yielded five and four-fifths bushels more per acre than wheat on late fall plowing at the Edgeley substation, North Dakota.

Don't Pick Wet Berries.

Don't pick wet berries for market; endeavor to wait until they dry off. Wet berries are soft and do not ship well.

Tractor Won't Displace Horse.

The tractor will not displace the good drafter, but it will send many a "rat" to the boneyard.

People Who Want Best.

There are people who want the best, regardless of price, and they are for very ones it pays to deal with every time we have a prime article.

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The milch cows are not benefited by a walk of a mile or two to pasture each morning and evening. Occasional arrangements can be made so as to have the young stock in the furthest pasture and the milch cows in a pasture nearer home.

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W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00 FOR WOMEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9,000 shoe dealers.

The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high price for inferior shoes. The retail price is the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other to wear. Write for information booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

Mr. Douglas President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

\$3.00 \$2.50 & \$2.00

Boys' Shoes Best in the World.

Standard Maple Syrup.

The state of New Hampshire has adopted a standard for maple syrup, and all that is sold in or sent from that state must now conform to the following:

"Maple syrup is a syrup made by the evaporation of maple sap or by the solution of maple concrete, and contains not less than 35 per cent of water and weighs not less than 11 pounds to the gallon."

Sties, Granulated Eyelets,

EGG LAYING COMPETITION

The Egg Laying Competition at Newark is keeping its lead over all other competitions in America. The total production for the 500 hens up to the end of the forty-fifth week, being 80,041, the highest previous record being 79,069.

The Delaware pens are more than keeping up their advantage over the average pen. At the end of the forty-fourth week the average for the Delaware pens was 813 eggs per pen and for the whole one hundred pens the average per pen was 770. The records of the Delaware pens to the end of the forty-fourth week are as follows:—

James Spiers, Newark, 965; Park Place Poultry Farm, Newark, 981; Frank McVaugh, Hockessin, 926; J. M. McVaugh, Hockessin, 885; O. A. Newtton, Bridgeville, 889; G. Price, Delaware City, 888; Delaware College, Newark, 808; E. H. Bancroft & Son, Wyoming, 803; Jacob Kesselring, Dover, 697; Diamond Egg & Poultry Farm, Wilmington, 684; Delaware College, Newark, 671.

The records of high yielding pens outside of Delaware are as follows:—

Tom Barron, White Wyandottes, 1086; Tom Barron, White Leghorns, 1045; Paul W. Wehrle, Pa., 1020; Ellis Ames, Ballard, Pa., 968; Valley Green Farm, 961; Will Barron, 950; Ivywood Farm, Pa., 941; Thomas Hutt, Manila, 923.

Only four pens in the whole list have better records than the pen of James Spiers, of Newark.

WARWICK

Miss Mame Merritt spent last week with Wilmington friends.

Mrs. John Price was an Elkton visitor from Saturday until Tuesday.

Miss Edith Lu, of Philadelphia, spent last week with her cousin, Miss Jodie Stearns.

Mr. Howard Bishop, of Wilmington, spent Saturday and Sunday at his home town.

Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30; Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p.m. All are welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. William Russell entertained relatives from Elkton, several days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Garner was a guest of Mrs. Walter Aiken, on Sunday, at Fort Harmon.

Miss Sarah McClay, of Elkton, visited her brother, Mr. Herbert McClay and family on Tuesday.

Mr. J. H. Vinyard, of Wilmington, was a Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Vinyard.

Mr. Thomas Bishop, of Wilmington, spent several days last week with his brother, Mr. Edgar F. Bishop.

Mrs. H. M. Eaton returned home on Sunday, after a two weeks' stay with her daughter, Mrs. Bayard Jordan, near Hockessin.

Corduroy hats, 75¢ at L. M. SCOTT'S.

ODESSA

Mrs. George Davis and daughter, spent last Friday in Philadelphia.

Alvin Rose, of Carney's Point, is visiting his parents here this week.

William McCoy, of Wilmington, is spending this week with relatives here.

George Townsend and family, of Kirkwood, visited his parents here on Sunday.

Miss Ruth Robinson, of Baltimore, is spending this week with Miss Helen Manlove.

Joseph Heller wife, and daughter, spent Sunday with her parents, near Mt. Pleasant.

Epworth League on Sunday evening, at 6:45 o'clock. Topic, "League Study Courses". Leader, Miss Emma Eccles.

Mrs. Martha Cattes and daughter Mrs. F. F. French, of Philadelphia, were guests of Mrs. William Eccles this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Manlove entertained on Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Keen, of Wilmington.

Mrs. I. G. Webb and daughters and guests Miss Lidie Cottier and Miss Bradley, spent Sunday with Wilmer Staats and wife, at Flemington's Landing.

Do You Know That

One million two hundred thousand Americans die each year, it is estimated?

Heart disease, pneumonia and tuberculosis cause more than 30 per cent. of deaths?

Sickness lowers earning capacity?

The U. S. Public Health Service is the nation's first line of defense against disease?

Disease is the nation's greatest burden?

Sunlight and sanitation, not silks and satins, make better babies?

Low wages favor high disease rates?

A female fly lays an average of 120 eggs at a time?

DO YOU

Believe in national preparedness and then fail to keep yourself physically fit?

Wash your face carefully and then use a common roller towel?

Go to the drug store to buy a tooth brush and then handle the entire stock to see if the bristles are right?

Swat the fly and then maintain a pile of garbage in the back yard?

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PLANS FOR COLLEGE YEAR

Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell has returned from Chicago, where he made the invocation address at the commencement exercises of the University of Chicago. Dr. Mitchell was accompanied by his wife on the trip.

The Delaware College president is now engaged in mapping out some of the details for the opening of the college on September 21. There will be a large number of new faculty members who will take up their work at that time and a record entering class is expected.

The fact of the old dormitory building being razed to make room for a new building also has to be taken into consideration in making the plans for the opening of college. Many offices to be moved and other arrangements made.

What is especially pleasing to not only the officials of Delaware College but also those of the Women's College is the fact of prospects being so bright for large freshman classes.

Some few of the new faculty members have already arrived in Newark to get settled before college opened.

To Help Students

Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College, has announced that Robert S. Brookings, a prominent businessman of St. Louis, who is a native of Cecil county, Md., has established in Delaware College a loan fund, for worthy students from Cecil county. This fund, it is understood, becomes operative beginning with the college year this month and the gift will open the door of opportunity to many a young man struggling for an education.

This loan fund will strengthen the bond between Cecil county and Delaware College a bond which has existed since the foundation of the college and which has grown closer throughout the decades. The delegation of students which Cecil county has sent to Delaware College is uniformly one of the best prepared and most inspiring to be found in the college.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

Get your Gents' Furnishing and Shoes at W. N. DONOVAN'S.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

Try our Emery Shirts and Lion Brand Collars. W. N. DONOVAN.

For Shoes and Gent's Furnishing, call on W. N. DONOVAN, West Main St.

FOR RENT.—Seven Room Dwelling in first class condition. Apply WILLIAM BROCKSON.

FOR RENT.—Nine room House, with Hall and Bath. With or without store-room attached. ALICE PETERSON.

FOR SALE.—One 20-horse Stephens Engine and Separator. Apply to JOHN B. SPICER, Middlebury, Del.

Are agents for the Haas Tailoring Co., of Baltimore. Suit Made to Measure. Fit guaranteed. W. N. DONOVAN.

Georges' Creek Bituminous Coal for threshing purposes. Send your teams to suit your convenience. Also Peach and Truck baskets. Phones 5 & 48. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

Mrs. Alice Peterson, who will continue in business, is buying Fall and Winter Stock in Dry Goods, Notions, Underwear and Millinery. She invites you to call and see her new goods.

CARPENTERS WANTED.—First-class carpenters wanted to work in Wilmington; rate \$3.60 per day of 8 hours. Apply with tools J. A. BADER & CO., 923 Market street, Wilmington, Del.

Mr. William Green has accepted the agency for the Hinman Milking Machine. He installed one for his own use one year ago, which has worked with perfect success. A great labor saver. The machine can be seen in operation daily at his place one mile and a half west of Middletown on the Warwick road.

For Clerk of the Peace 1916
OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY
—1916—

Joshua Z. Crossland
OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED

Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voter.

For County Treasurer 1916
and Receiver of Taxes
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

CHARLES H. LIPPINCOTT

Subject to Republican Party Rules

FOR SHERIFF
OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY

—1916—

Joshua Z. Crossland

OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED

Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voter.

For County Treasurer 1916
and Receiver of Taxes
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

Walter S. Burris

Subject to Republican Party Rules

Registration Days, July 15, Aug. 5 & 12

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—

Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

J. C. Stuckert's Office, in St. Georges

August 28th, September 4th, 10th,

October 9th, 23rd; November 6th, 20th;

December 11th and 27th. From 9 A.M. to 12 M.

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City

August 26th, September 9th, 30th;

October 14th, 28th; November 11th,

25th; December 9th and 30th. From

9 A.M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood

August 21st, September 25th, October

16th, November 27th, December 18th.

From 9 A.M. to 12 M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware,

Governing the Collection of Taxes of

New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter

30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as

Amended:

SECTION 8—That on all taxes paid

before the first day of October there

shall be an abatement of five per

centum. On all taxes paid before the

first day of December there shall be an

abatement of three per centum. On all

taxes paid during the month of January

there shall be no abatement whatever.

And on all taxes unpaid on the

first day of January there shall be

added one per centum per month until

the same shall be paid.

SECTION 9—That on all taxes paid

before the first day of October there

shall be an abatement of five per

centum. On all taxes paid before the

first day of December there shall be an

abatement of three per centum. On all

taxes paid during the month of January

there shall be no abatement whatever.

And on all taxes unpaid on the

first day of January there shall be

added one per centum per month until

the same shall be paid.

SECTION 10—That on all taxes paid

before the first day of October there

shall be an abatement of five per

centum. On all taxes paid before the

first day of December there shall be an

abatement of three per centum. On all

taxes paid during the month of January

there shall be no abatement whatever.

And on all taxes unpaid on the

first day of January there shall be

added one per centum per month until

the same shall be paid.

SECTION 11—That on all taxes paid

before the first day of October there

shall be an abatement of five per

centum. On all taxes paid before the

first day of December there shall be an

abatement of three per centum. On all

taxes paid during the month of January

there shall be no abatement whatever.

And on all taxes unpaid on the